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SEARCH REQUEST FORM

Scientific and Technical Information Center

Requester's Full Name: Dwayne C. Jones Examiner #: 7299 Date: 02 MAY 03

Art Unit: 1614 Phone Number 30 8-4634 Serial Number: 10/069,179

Mail Box and Bldg/Room Location: 2001, CM1 Results Format Preferred (circle): PAPER DISK E-MAIL

2001, CM1

If more than one search is submitted, please prioritize searches in order of need. ME

****

Please provide a detailed statement of the search topic, and describe as specifically as possible the subject matter to be searched. Include the elected species or structures, keywords, synonyms, acronyms, and registry numbers, and combine with the concept or utility of the invention. Define any terms that may have a special meaning. Give examples or relevant citations, authors, etc, if known. Please attach a copy of the cover sheet, pertinent claims, and abstract.

Title of Invention: see attached sheet

Inventors (please provide full names): 11

Earliest Priority Filing Date: 11

**For Sequence Searches Only* Please include all pertinent information (parent, child, divisional, or issued patent numbers) along with the appropriate serial number.*

Please search claims 3, 5 and 8

Point of Contact:
Barb O'Bryen
Technical Information Specialist
STIC CM1 6A05 308-4291

****

STAFF USE ONLY

Searcher: BOB

Searcher Phone #:

Searcher Location:

Date Searcher Picked Up:

Date Completed: 5-9-03

Searcher Prep & Review Time: 30

Clerical Prep Time:

PTO-1590 (8-01)

Type of Search — **Vendors and cost where applicable**

Type of Search		Vendors and cost where applicable	
NA Sequence (#)		STN	290
AA Sequence (#)		Dialog	
Structure (#)		Questel/Orbit	
Bibliographic	8	Dr.Link	
Litigation		Lexis/Nexis	
Fulltext		Sequence Systems	
Patent Family		WWW/Internet	
Other		Other (specify)	

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=> fil reg; e ifo/cn
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STRUCTURE FILE UPDATES:     7 MAY 2003  HIGHEST RN 511677-22-8
DICTIONARY FILE UPDATES:    7 MAY 2003  HIGHEST RN 511677-22-8

TSCA INFORMATION NOW CURRENT THROUGH JANUARY 6, 2003

  Please note that search-term pricing does apply when
  conducting SmartSELECT searches.

Crossover limits have been increased. See HELP CROSSOVER for details.

Experimental and calculated property data are now available. See HELP
PROPERTIES for more information. See STNote 27, Searching Properties
in the CAS Registry File, for complete details:
http://www.cas.org/ONLINE/STN/STNOTES/stnotes27.pdf

E1            2     IFN-ALPHA RESPONSIVE TRANSCRIPTION FACTOR (HUMAN CELL LINE H
                    ELA GENE ISGF3-GAMMA)/CN
E2            1     IFN-GAMMA-INDUCED ( GTP-BINDING PROTEIN) PROTEIN MG11 RELATE
                    D PROTEIN (THERMOPLASMA ACIDOPHILUM STRAIN DSM1728 GENE TA01
                    93)/CN
E3            0 --> IFO/CN
E4            1     IFO 13140/CN
E5            1     IFOMIDE/CN
E6            1     IFOPOL/CN
E7            1     IFORRESTINE/CN
E8            1     IFOSFAMID/CN
E9            1     IFOSFAMIDE/CN
E10           1     IFOSFAMIDE MUSTARD/CN
E11           1     IFOSPHAMIDE/CN
E12           1     IFOSPHAMIDE 4-HYDROXYLASE/CN
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=> fil capl
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FILE COVERS 1907 - 9 May 2003  VOL 138 ISS 20
FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 May 2003  (20030508/ED)

  This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
  substance identification.


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               BI OR 29218-27-7/BI OR 54403-19-9/BI OR 60762-57-4/BI OR
               63638-91-5/BI OR 71320-77-9/BI OR 76990-56-2/BI OR 77518-07-1/B
               I OR 9001-66-5/BI OR 91406-11-0/BI OR 94011-82-2/BI)
L4           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  QUINOLIN AND L3
L5           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CYCLOPROPYLMETHOXY AND L3
L6           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L5 AND BENZOFURANYL
L7           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUOROBUTOXY AND BENZOFURANYL AND
               L3
L28          4 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L4 OR L6 OR L7


L8           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  LAZABEMIDE?/CN
L9           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MILACEMIDE?/CN
L10          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CAROXAZONE/CN
L11          7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  IFO?/CN
L32      16051 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  OBESITY+NT/CT
L33       3505 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANTIOBESITY AGENTS/CW
L36      10756 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L37          1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L36 AND (L32 OR L33)


L13          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BEFLOXATONE/CN
L14          2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MOCLOBEMIDE?/CN
L15          2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BROFAROMINE?/CN
L16          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PHENOXATHIIN/CN
L17          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ESUPRONE/CN
L18          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BEFOL/CN
L19          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "RS 8359"/CN
L20          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "T 794"/CN
L21          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "KP 9"/CN
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QR181 .B3	c.1		BTECH	
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The Merck index : an encyclopedia of				30402001516766
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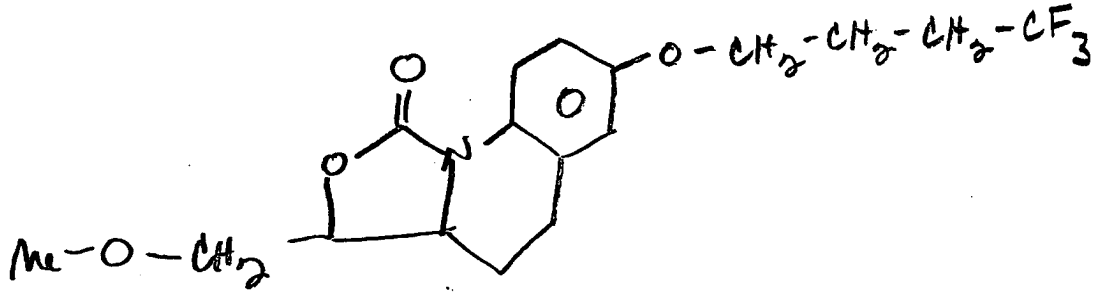
① 

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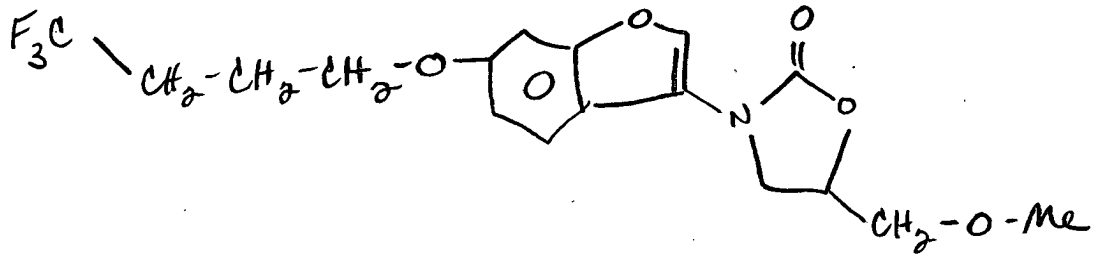
② 

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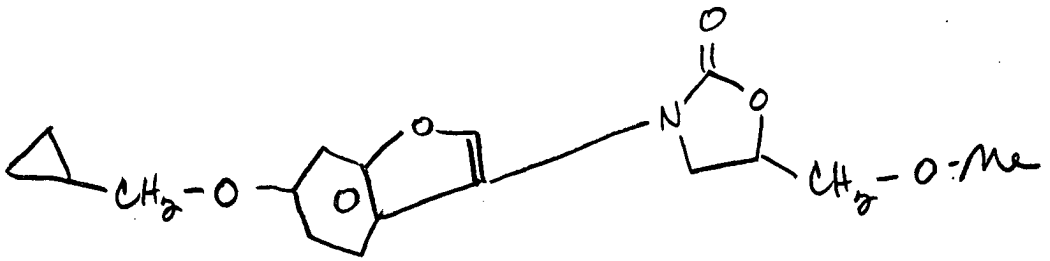
③ 

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L26          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SERCLOREMINE/CN
L27          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BAZINAPRINE/CN
L31       1105 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR
               L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR
               L27)
L32      16051 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  OBESITY+NT/CT
L33       3505 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANTIOBESITY AGENTS/CW
L38          2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L31 AND (L32 OR L33)


L3          23 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (103878-84-8/BI OR 105365-76-2/BI OR
               117854-28-1/BI OR 134564-82-2/BI OR 135204-83-0/BI OR 150366-18
               -0/BI OR 176773-86-7/BI OR 18464-39-6/BI OR 185835-97-6/BI OR
               189439-39-2/BI OR 189439-83-6/BI OR 205187-44-6/BI OR 262-20-4/
               BI OR 29218-27-7/BI OR 54403-19-9/BI OR 60762-57-4/BI OR
               63638-91-5/BI OR 71320-77-9/BI OR 76990-56-2/BI OR 77518-07-1/B
               I OR 9001-66-5/BI OR 91406-11-0/BI OR 94011-82-2/BI)
L4           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  QUINOLIN AND L3
L5           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CYCLOPROPYLMETHOXY AND L3
L6           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L5 AND BENZOFURANYL
L7           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUOROBUTOXY AND BENZOFURANYL AND
               L3
L8           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  LAZABEMIDE?/CN
L9           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MILACEMIDE?/CN
L10          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CAROXAZONE/CN
L11          7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  IFO?/CN
L13          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BEFLOXATONE/CN
L14          2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MOCLOBEMIDE?/CN
L15          2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BROFAROMINE?/CN
L16          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PHENOXATHIIN/CN
L17          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ESUPRONE/CN
L18          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BEFOL/CN
L19          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "RS 8359"/CN
L20          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "T 794"/CN
L21          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "KP 9"/CN
L22          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "E 2011"/CN
L23          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TOLOXATONE/CN
L24          2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PIRLINDOLE?/CN
L25          2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  AMIFLAMINE?/CN
L26          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SERCLOREMINE/CN
L27          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BAZINAPRINE/CN
L28          4 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L4 OR L6 OR L7
L29          1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "IFO 13140"/CN
L30       9303 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L8 OR L9 OR L10) OR L29
L31       1105 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR
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               L27)
L32      16051 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  OBESITY+NT/CT
L33       3505 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  ANTIOBESITY AGENTS/CW
L34          1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L28 AND (L32 OR L33)
L36      10756 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L37          1 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L36 AND (L32 OR L33)
L38          2 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L31 AND (L32 OR L33)
L39      14072 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  BODY WEIGHT/CT
L40      15234 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  APPETITE/CW
L41         22 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  (L39 OR L40) AND (L31 OR L36 OR L30)
L42         21 SEA FILE=CAPLUS ABB=ON  L41 NOT (L34 OR L37 OR L38)
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=> s l28 or l37 or l38 or l42

L67             26 L28 OR L37 OR L38 OR L42

=> fil uspatf;d que l47; d que l43

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:41:16 ON 09 MAY 2003
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FILE COVERS 1971 TO PATENT PUBLICATION DATE: 8 May 2003 (20030508/PD)
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HIGHEST GRANTED PATENT NUMBER: US6560778
HIGHEST APPLICATION PUBLICATION NUMBER: US2003088899
CA INDEXING IS CURRENT THROUGH 8 May 2003 (20030508/UPCA)
ISSUE CLASS FIELDS (/INCL) CURRENT THROUGH: 8 May 2003 (20030508/PD)
REVISED CLASS FIELDS (/NCL) LAST RELOADED: Feb 2003
USPTO MANUAL OF CLASSIFICATIONS THESAURUS ISSUE DATE: Feb 2003

>>>  USPAT2 is now available.  USPATFULL contains full text of the     <<<
>>>  original, i.e., the earliest published granted patents or         <<<
>>>  applications.  USPAT2 contains full text of the latest US         <<<
>>>  publications, starting in 2001, for the inventions covered in     <<<
>>>  USPATFULL.  A USPATFULL record contains not only the original     <<<
>>>  published document but also a list of any subsequent              <<<
>>>  publications.  The publication number, patent kind code, and      <<<
>>>  publication date for all the US publications for an invention     <<<
>>>  are displayed in the PI (Patent Information) field of USPATFULL   <<<
>>>  records and may be searched in standard search fields, e.g., /PN, <<<
>>>  /PK, etc.                                                         <<<

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>>>  through the new cluster USPATALL.  Type FILE USPATALL to          <<<
>>>  enter this cluster.                                               <<<
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>>>  classifications, or claims, that may potentially change from      <<<
>>>  the earliest to the latest publication.                           <<<

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                   I OR 9001-66-5/BI OR 91406-11-0/BI OR 94011-82-2/BI)
L4               1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  QUINOLIN AND L3
L5               2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CYCLOPROPYLMETHOXY AND L3
L6               1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L5 AND BENZOFURANYL
L7               1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUOROBUTOXY AND BENZOFURANYL AND
                   L3
L8               2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  LAZABEMIDE?/CN
L9               2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MILACEMIDE?/CN
L10              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CAROXAZONE/CN
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L13              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BEFLOXATONE/CN
L14              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MOCLOBEMIDE?/CN
L15              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BROFAROMINE?/CN
L16              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PHENOXATHIIN/CN
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L22           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "E 2011"/CN
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L24           2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PIRLINDOLE?/CN
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L26           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SERCLOREMINE/CN
L27           1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BAZINAPRINE/CN
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L44         336 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L45          91 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR
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L46        2891 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  OBESITY/CT OR (ANTIOBESITY AGENTS)/I
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L47           4 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L46 AND (L43 OR L44 OR L45)


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                63638-91-5/BI OR 71320-77-9/BI OR 76990-56-2/BI OR 77518-07-1/B
                I OR 9001-66-5/BI OR 91406-11-0/BI OR 94011-82-2/BI)
L4            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  QUINOLIN AND L3
L5            2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CYCLOPROPYLMETHOXY AND L3
L6            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L5 AND BENZOFURANYL
L7            1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUOROBUTOXY AND BENZOFURANYL AND
                L3
L43           2 SEA FILE=USPATFULL ABB=ON  L4 OR L6 OR L7

=> s l47 or l43
L68           6 L47 OR L43

=> fil medl; d que 148; d que l53
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 8 MAY 2003 (20030508/UP).  FILE COVERS 1958 TO DATE.

On April 13, 2003, MEDLINE was reloaded.  See HELP RLOAD for details.

MEDLINE thesauri in the /CN, /CT, and /MN fields incorporate the
MeSH 2003 vocabulary.  See http://www.nlm.nih.gov/mesh/changes2003.html
for a description on changes.

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substance identification.


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L6              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L5 AND BENZOFURANYL
L7              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUOROBUTOXY AND BENZOFURANYL AND
                  L3
L48             0 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  L4 OR L6 OR L7

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L14             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MOCLOBEMIDE?/CN
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L26             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SERCLOREMINE/CN
L27             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BAZINAPRINE/CN
L49          4183 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L50           785 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR
                  L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR
                  L27)
L51         51092 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  OBESITY+NT/CT
L52          2988 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  ANTI-OBESITY AGENTS/CT OR APPETITE
                  DEPRESSANTS/CT
L53             2 SEA FILE=MEDLINE ABB=ON  (L49 OR L50) AND (L51 OR L52)

=> fil embase; d que l54; d que l62; d que l66; s l62 or l66

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 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.


L3             23 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  (103878-84-8/BI OR 105365-76-2/BI OR
                  117854-28-1/BI OR 134564-82-2/BI OR 135204-83-0/BI OR 150366-18
                  -0/BI OR 176773-86-7/BI OR 18464-39-6/BI OR 185835-97-6/BI OR
                  189439-39-2/BI OR 189439-83-6/BI OR 205187-44-6/BI OR 262-20-4/
                  BI OR 29218-27-7/BI OR 54403-19-9/BI OR 60762-57-4/BI OR
                  63638-91-5/BI OR 71320-77-9/BI OR 76990-56-2/BI OR 77518-07-1/B
                  I OR 9001-66-5/BI OR 91406-11-0/BI OR 94011-82-2/BI)
L4              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  QUINOLIN AND L3
L5              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CYCLOPROPYLMETHOXY AND L3
L6              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  L5 AND BENZOFURANYL
L7              1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TRIFLUOROBUTOXY AND BENZOFURANYL AND
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                L3
L54             0 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L4 OR L6 OR L7


L8              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  LAZABEMIDE?/CN
L9              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MILACEMIDE?/CN
L10             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CAROXAZONE/CN
L11             7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  IFO?/CN
L13             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BEFLOXATONE/CN
L14             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MOCLOBEMIDE?/CN
L15             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BROFAROMINE?/CN
L16             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PHENOXATHIIN/CN
L17             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ESUPRONE/CN
L18             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BEFOL/CN
L19             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "RS 8359"/CN
L20             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "T 794"/CN
L21             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "KP 9"/CN
L22             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "E 2011"/CN
L23             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TOLOXATONE/CN
L24             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PIRLINDOLE?/CN
L25             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  AMIFLAMINE?/CN
L26             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SERCLOREMINE/CN
L27             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BAZINAPRINE/CN
L55         12068 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L56          2687 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR
                  L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR
                  L27)
L57         46172 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  OBESITY+NT/CT
L61          2935 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L57(L)(DT OR PC)/CT
L62             6 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L55 OR L56) AND L61
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DT = drug therapy
PC = prevention & control

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L8              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  LAZABEMIDE?/CN
L9              2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MILACEMIDE?/CN
L10             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  CAROXAZONE/CN
L11             7 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  IFO?/CN
L13             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BEFLOXATONE/CN
L14             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  MOCLOBEMIDE?/CN
L15             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BROFAROMINE?/CN
L16             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PHENOXATHIIN/CN
L17             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  ESUPRONE/CN
L18             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BEFOL/CN
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L22             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  "E 2011"/CN
L23             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  TOLOXATONE/CN
L24             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  PIRLINDOLE?/CN
L25             2 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  AMIFLAMINE?/CN
L26             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  SERCLOREMINE/CN
L27             1 SEA FILE=REGISTRY ABB=ON  BAZINAPRINE/CN
L55         12068 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L8 OR L9 OR L10 OR L11)
L56          2687 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  (L13 OR L14 OR L15 OR L16 OR L17 OR
                  L18 OR L19 OR L20 OR L21 OR L22 OR L23 OR L24 OR L25 OR L26 OR
                  L27)
L57         46172 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  OBESITY+NT/CT
L65           538 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L57(L)SI/CT
L66            11 SEA FILE=EMBASE ABB=ON  L65 AND (L55 OR L56)
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SI = side effect

L69 16 L62 OR L66

=> dup rem l53,l67,l69,l68
FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 12:41:41 ON 09 MAY 2003

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 12:41:41 ON 09 MAY 2003
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FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 12:41:41 ON 09 MAY 2003
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2003 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L53
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L67
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L69
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L68
L70 50 DUP REM L53 L67 L69 L68 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
ANSWERS '1-2' FROM FILE MEDLINE
ANSWERS '3-28' FROM FILE CAPLUS
ANSWERS '29-44' FROM FILE EMBASE
ANSWERS '45-50' FROM FILE USPATFULL

=> d ibib ab hitrn 1-50 fil hom

L70 ANSWER 1 OF 50 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002448493 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 22194873 PubMed ID: 12205440
TITLE: Lifestyle drug market booming.
COMMENT: Comment in: Nat Med. 2002 Dec;8(12):1336; author reply 1336
AUTHOR: Atkinson Tim
SOURCE: NATURE MEDICINE, (2002 Sep) 8 (9) 909.
Journal code: 9502015. ISSN: 1078-8956.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: News Announcement
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200209
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20020904
Last Updated on STN: 20030305
Entered Medline: 20020926

L70 ANSWER 2 OF 50 MEDLINE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 90090877 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 90090877 PubMed ID: 2557169
TITLE: Prolongation of ifosfamide elimination half-life in obese patients due to altered drug distribution.
AUTHOR: Lind M J; Margison J M; Cerny T; Thatcher N; Wilkinson P M
CORPORATE SOURCE: CRC Department of Medical Oncology, Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester, U.K.
SOURCE: CANCER CHEMOTHERAPY AND PHARMACOLOGY, (1989) 25 (2) 139-42.
Journal code: 7806519. ISSN: 0344-5704.
PUB. COUNTRY: GERMANY, WEST: Germany, Federal Republic of
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 199001
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 19900328
Last Updated on STN: 19900328
Entered Medline: 19900129
AB The pharmacokinetics of intravenous ifosfamide were determined in 16

patients with carcinoma of the bronchus. In all 25% (4) of these patients were obese (i.e. greater than 20% over their ideal body weight). The terminal elimination half-life (t1/2 beta) was found to be higher in the obese group than in the control group (6.36 h, range 5.77-7.45 h) vs 4.95 h, range 1.82-6.48 h) (P less than 0.05). This prolongation of the elimination half-life was due to an increased volume of distribution (Vd beta) in the obese group (42.81 l, range 35.49-51.90 l) vs 33.70 l range (17.76-50.62 l) (P less than 0.05). There was therefore no significant difference in total plasma clearance between the obese and normal groups. No correlation of ifosfamide plasma half-life was observed with total body weight (TBW) or ideal body weight (IBW). However, a significant positive correlation was observed between the percentage of IBW and plasma half-life. A strong positive correlation was observed between IBW and the plasma clearance of ifosfamide. The Vd beta correlated with both TBW and the percentage of IBW, but not with IBW itself. When Vd beta was normalised for IBW, there was a strong positive correlation with the percentage of IBW, suggesting that ifosfamide distribution into the TBW is higher than that into the IBW.

L70 ANSWER 3 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:651857 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:195185
TITLE: Gemcitabine, ifosfamide and vinorelbine in advanced non-small cell lung cancer: a phase II study
AUTHOR(S): Recchia, Francesco; Lombardo, Marco; De Filippis, Sandro; Rosselli, Michele; Rea, Silvio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Unita operativa di Oncologia, Ospedale Civile di Avezzano, Universita degli studi di L'Aquila, Italy
SOURCE: Anticancer Research (2002), 22(2B), 1321-1328
CODEN: ANTRD4; ISSN: 0250-7005
PUBLISHER: International Institute of Anticancer Research
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Background: The objective of this phase II study was to det. the activity and toxicity of gemcitabine, ifosfamide and vinorelbine, in the treatment of patients with advanced non-small cell lung cancer (NSCLC). Patients and Methods: Chemotherapy-naive patients with unresectable, stage IIIB and stage IV NSCLC, measurable lesions and an Eastern Cooperative Oncol. Group (ECOG) performance status <3, were entered into the trial. The treatment consisted of ifosfamide 1500 mg/m2 on days 1 to 3 with vinorelbine 25 mg/m2 and gemcitabine 1000 mg/m2 on days 3 and 8, every 3 wk. Results: Fifty-four patients with stage IIIB (24%) and stage IV (76%) were enrolled into the trial. The median age of the patients was 65 yr. The performance status was 0-1, 2 and 3 in 48%, 43% and 9% of patients, resp. The histol. was mainly squamous cell carcinoma (52%), which was poorly-differentiated in 30% of patients. All patients, receiving a total of 249 chemotherapy courses, were assessable for response and toxicity on an intent-to-treat basis. Objective responses included complete response in 3 (5.6%) patients (95% CI: 1.1 % to 15.3%), partial response in 26 (48.1 %) patients (95% CI: 34.3% to 62.2%), giving an overall response rate of 53.7% (95% CI: 39.6% to 67.4%). Stable disease was obsd. in 20 (37%) patients (95% CI: 24.3% to 51.2%) and progressive disease in 5 (9.3%) patients (95% CI: 3% to 20.3%). The median time to progression was 8.8 mo (range: 2-55+ months). The median overall survival was 13.2 mo (range: 2-55+). The 1-yr survival rate was 56% for all patients, comprising 78% and 47% for stage IIIB and stage IV patients, resp. (p=0.088). Myelosuppression was the main side-effect with (WHO) grade 314 neutropenia and thrombocytopenia in 56% and 13% of the patients, resp. Conclusion: Our results showed that even patients with a poor performance status may benefit from gemcitabine, ifosfamide and vinorelbine treatment, with acceptable toxicity.
IT **3778-73-2**, Ifosfamide
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological

activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(gemcitabine, ifosfamide and vinorelbine in advanced non-small cell lung carcinoma patients)
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 4 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:724822 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:34312
TITLE: Prevalence of Fetal Exposure to Environmental Toxins as Determined by Meconium Analysis
AUTHOR(S): Ostrea, Enrique M.; Morales, Victor; Ngoumgna, Etienne; Prescilla, Randy; Tan, Edwina; Hernandez, Emilio; Ramirez, Gloria Baens; Cifra, Herminia L.; Manlapaz, Maria Luisa
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pediatrics, Wayne State University, Hutzel Hospital, Detroit, MI, USA
SOURCE: Neurotoxicology (2002), 23(3), 329-339
CODEN: NRTXDN; ISSN: 0161-813X
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The primary objective was to det. whether environmental pollutants, specifically Pb, Cd, Hg, As, and organochlorine and organophosphate pesticides can be detected in meconium. Infants were randomly recruited from the nurseries of five hospitals in Manila, Philippines. Their stools (meconium) were collected and analyzed for heavy metals by at. absorption spectrophotometry and for pesticides by gas chromatog./mass spectrometry (GCMS). A total of 426 infants were studied. The exposure rate (based on meconium anal.) and the median concn. of the pollutants in the pos. samples were as follows: Pb (26.5%; 35.77 .mu.g/mL), Cd (8.5%; 13.37 .mu.g/mL), Hg (83.9%; 3.17 ng/mL), chlordane (12.7%; 22.48 .mu.g/mL), chlorpyrifos (11.0%; 8.26 .mu.g/mL), diazinon (34.3%; 12.96 .mu.g/mL), DDT (26.5%; 12.56 .mu.g/mL), lindane (73.5%; 2.0 .mu.g/mL), malathion (53.0; 6.80 .mu.g/mL), parathion (32.0%; 2.30 .mu.g/mL) and pentachlorphenol (16.1%; 90.00 .mu.g/mL). Some maternal and neonatal factors that were significantly assocd. with the presence of environmental toxins in meconium included multigravidity, multiparity, multiple gestation, meconium stained fluid, smoking, gestational age, low birth wt. and infant gender. Meconium anal. is a new and sensitive tool to detect fetal exposure to environmental toxins and its clin. use awaits further investigation.
IT **121-75-5**, Malathion
RL: ANT (Analyte); POL (Pollutant); ANST (Analytical study); OCCU (Occurrence)
(fetal exposure to heavy metals and pesticides detd. by meconium anal.)
REFERENCE COUNT: 76 THERE ARE 76 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 5 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:564823 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:132455
TITLE: Composition for treatment of stress
INVENTOR(S): Wurtman, Judith J.; Wurtman, Richard J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001054681	A2	20010802	WO 2001-US2854	20010129
WO 2001054681	C1	20020117		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

EP 1253915	A1	20021106	EP 2001-905173	20010129

R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-492110 A2 20000127
WO 2001-US2854 W 20010129

AB A method of treating stress in a patient showing stress related symptoms is disclosed, where the method comprises administering to the patient an effective amt. of a serotoninergic drug or prodrug. Specific examples of such drugs are described, and include, among others, tryptophan or 5-hydroxytryptophan, or their salts.

IT **63638-91-5**, Brofaromine **71320-77-9**, Moclobemide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compn. for treatment of stress using serotoninergic drugs or prodrugs)

L70 ANSWER 6 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:564797 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:117204
TITLE: Computer-based cognitive function testing for measuring pharmaceutical-related cognitive impairment
INVENTOR(S): Erlanger, David; Kaplan, Darin; Shchogolev, Vladislav; Theodoracopulos, Alexis; Yee, Philip; Comrie, McDonald
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Panmedix Incorporated, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 71 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001054650	A2	20010802	WO 2001-US2187	20010123

W: AU, CA, CH, CZ, IL, JP, KR, SG, US, US, US, US, US, US

RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR

AU 2001029717	A5	20010807	AU 2001-29717	20010123

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-494476 A 20000131
WO 2001-US2187 W 20010123

AB The invention generally involves using a computer to show a patient taking a pharmaceutical product a series of cognitive dysfunction tests, receiving the patient's test responses, and analyzing the responses to assess cognitive dysfunction in the patient, whereby a conclusion can be obtained regarding whether symptoms of cognitive dysfunction probably exist or are absent in the patient, and the drug's likely causal effect on cognitive dysfunction. The invention enables the comparison of multiple test results over time.

IT **103878-84-8**, Lazabemide
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU

(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(computer-based cognitive function testing for measuring pharmaceutical-related cognitive impairment)

L70 ANSWER 7 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:137010 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:198077
TITLE: Use of monoamine oxidase inhibitors for the manufacture of drugs intended for the treatment of obesity
INVENTOR(S): Rosenzweig, Pierre
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanofi-Synthelabo, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 11 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001012176	A2	20010222	WO 2000-EP7917	20000808
WO 2001012176	A3	20020321		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1078632	A1	20010228	EP 1999-116026	19990816
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000013282	A	20020423	BR 2000-13282	20000808
EP 1210080	A2	20020605	EP 2000-951508	20000808
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL				
JP 2003506485	T2	20030218	JP 2001-516522	20000808
NO 2002000770	A	20020416	NO 2002-770	20020215

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: EP 1999-116026 A 19990816
WO 2000-EP7917 W 20000808

AB The present invention relates to the use of reversible selective inhibitors of monoamine oxidase A (MAO-A), reversible selective inhibitors of monoamine oxidase B (MAO-B) or reversible mixed inhibitors of MAO-A and MAO-B in the manuf. of drugs intended for the treatment of obesity. In obese rats, a 5-wk chronic treatment with befloxatone induced a dose related redn. of body wt. gain. This effect was significant from the first week of treatment of treatment for the dose of 10 mg/kg/day. An oral formulation of befloxatone was prepd. by granulating befloxatone 2.5 mg, starch 5 mg, lactose monohydrate 83 mg, Povidone K29/32 5 mg, Crospovidone 4 mg, and Mg stearate 0.5% and filling the granules obtained into gelatin capsules.

IT **262-20-4**, Phenoxathiin **18464-39-6**, Caroxazone
29218-27-7, Toloxatone **54403-19-9**, Sercloremine
60762-57-4, Pirlindole **63638-91-5**, Brofaromine
71320-77-9, Moclobemide **76990-56-2**, Milacemide
77518-07-1, Amiflamine **91406-11-0**, Esuprone
94011-82-2, Bazinaprine **103878-84-8**, Lazabemide
105365-76-2, RS 8359 **117854-28-1**, Befol
134564-82-2, Befloxatone **135204-83-0**, T 794
150366-18-0, E 2011 **176773-86-7** **189439-39-2**

189439-83-6 205187-44-6, KP 9
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. of monoamine oxidase inhibitors for treatment of obesity)

L70 ANSWER 8 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:678223 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:363691
TITLE: Reversal of stress-induced memory changes by moclobemide: the role of neurotransmitters
AUTHOR(S): Nowakowska, Elzbieta; Chodera, Alfons; Kus, Krzysztof; Nowak, Przemyslaw; Szkilnik, Ryszard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, Karol Marcinkowski University of Medical Sciences, Poznan, PL 61-701, Pol.
SOURCE: Polish Journal of Pharmacology (2001), 53(3), 227-233
CODEN: PJPAE3; ISSN: 1230-6002
PUBLISHER: Polish Academy of Sciences, Institute of Pharmacology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Studies on animals have shown that chronic stress is able to evoke behavioral changes such as locomotor activity deficit, decreased sleep, reduced food and water consumption and impaired memory. Chronic stress produces changes in concns. of neurotransmitters, mainly in the hippocampus. The hippocampus is a vulnerable brain structure that is involved in learning and memory functions. In this study, we investigated the effects of chronic stress procedure and moclobemide in rats, and the influence of chronic stress on the levels of monoamines: noradrenaline (NE), dopamine (DA) and serotonin (5-HT) in the rat hippocampus [as well as their metabolites: dihydroxyphenylacetic acid (DOPAC) and 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA)]. It was found out that chronic 21-day stress caused worsening of memory: the well trained rats after stress procedure lost their ability to find food quickly. Because of many errors in finding the way, the time these animals needed was on av. 2.4-times longer than that of the control group. Single, as well as prolonged (21 days) treatment with moclobemide (10 mg/kg/day) counteracted the deficit of memory induced by chronic stress. In stressed animals, we obsd. an increase in DA, decrease in DOPAC, 5-HT and 5-HIAA and decrease in NE levels. Moclobemide modulated the changes in the levels of neurotransmitters in the hippocampus, decreasing their turnover. The results demonstrate that moclobemide improves memory impaired by stress. They suggest also that moclobemide has a modulatory effect on stress-induced neurotransmitter changes which may be of importance for the protective effect of the drug with regard to memory impairment.
IT **71320-77-9**, Moclobemide
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(reversal of stress-induced memory changes by moclobemide and role of neurotransmitters)
REFERENCE COUNT: 42 THERE ARE 42 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 9 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:585426 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:235876
TITLE: Pharmacokinetics of alizapride in children receiving chemotherapy for solid tumour
AUTHOR(S): Rey, Elisabeth; Stettler, Eric; D'athis, Philippe; Pons, Gerard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Pharmacologie Perinatale et Pediatrique, Hopital Saint-Vincent de Paul, Universite Rene Descartes Paris V, Fr.

SOURCE: Fundamental & Clinical Pharmacology (2001), 15(3), 217-220
CODEN: FCPHEZ; ISSN: 0767-3981
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The purpose of the present study was to det. the pharmacokinetics of alizapride to optimize its use in children aged 1 mo to 15 yr old who were receiving chemotherapy. Seventeen children were given a single 4 mg/kg alizapride infusion prior to the administration of cytostatic drugs. Blood and urine samples were collected within 10 h after onset of the infusion. Kinetic parameters were calcd. and showed a decrease in plasma clearance expressed per unit of body wt. with age. The current data suggest that dosage expressed per unit of body wt. should be higher in children than in adults and higher in infants than in children.

IT **3778-73-2**, Ifosfamide
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmacokinetics of alizapride in children receiving chemotherapy for solid tumors)

REFERENCE COUNT: 6 THERE ARE 6 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 10 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:553442 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:168383
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing nicotine or a ligand of nicotine receptors and a monamine oxidase inhibitor and their use for treating tobacco withdrawal symptoms
INVENTOR(S): Caille, Dominique; George, Pascal; Jegham, Samir; Robineau, Pascale; Scatton, Bernard; Zivkovic, Branimir
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sanofi-Synthelabo, Fr.
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000045846	A1	20000810	WO 2000-FR193	20000128
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
FR 2788982	A1	20000804	FR 1999-1144	19990202
FR 2788982	B1	20020802		
EP 1150715	A1	20011107	EP 2000-901660	20000128
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002536342	T2	20021029	JP 2000-596965	20000128

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1999-1144 A 19990202
WO 2000-FR193 W 20000128
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 133:168383

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291

AB The invention concerns novel pharmaceutical compns. contg. nicotine or a ligand of nicotine receptors and a monamine oxidase inhibitor designed for treating tobacco withdrawal symptoms. A bilayer tablet contained befloxatone 5, lactose 66, microcryst. cellulose 20, povidone 4, crospovidone 4, and magnesium stearate 1% in the first layer, and nicotine polacrylix 5, microcryst. cellulose 20 povidone 4, hydroxypropyl Me cellulose 25, magnesium stearate 1, and lactose q.s. 100% in the second layer.

IT **176773-86-7 189439-39-2 189439-83-6**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceutical compns. contg. nicotine or ligand of nicotine receptors and monamine oxidase inhibitor and their use for treating tobacco withdrawal symptoms)

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 11 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:98295 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:141977
TITLE: Compositions containing moclobemide for treatment of pain
INVENTOR(S): Klein, Donald F.; Lederman, Seth
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Janus Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000006138	A2	20000210	WO 1999-US17274	19990730
WO 2000006138	A3	20001116		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2338327	AA	20000210	CA 1999-2338327	19990730
CA 2338330	AA	20000210	CA 1999-2338330	19990730
WO 2000006140	A2	20000210	WO 1999-US17417	19990730
WO 2000006140	A3	20000518		
W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9952438	A1	20000221	AU 1999-52438	19990730
AU 9953305	A1	20000221	AU 1999-53305	19990730
JP 2002521431	T2	20020716	JP 2000-561993	19990730
JP 2002521433	T2	20020716	JP 2000-561995	19990730
US 2002032197	A1	20020314	US 2001-772679	20010130

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-94934P P 19980731
US 1998-94984P P 19980731
US 1998-94985P P 19980731
US 1998-94987P P 19980731
US 1998-94989P P 19980731
WO 1999-US17274 W 19990730
WO 1999-US17417 W 19990730

AB The invention relates to methods and compns. for treating, managing, and/or preventing certain pain and pain disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, premenstrual dysphoric disorder and premenstrual syndrome, certain sleep and eating disorders, and symptoms by using moclobemide, a moclobemide metabolite, a moclobemide deriv. or a moclobemide compn. Gelatin capsules were prepd. from moclobemide 50.0, lactose 124.5, corn starch 25.0, Mg stearate and 0.5 mg/capsule.

IT **64544-22-5**, Moclobemide hydrochloride **71320-77-9**, Moclobemide **71320-77-9D**, Moclobemide, derivs. or metabolites
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(compns. contg. moclobemide for treatment of pain)

L70 ANSWER 12 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:68328 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:117552
TITLE: Composition and method using serotoninergic drug for treatment of stress
INVENTOR(S): Wurtman, Judith J.; Wurtman, Richard J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000003701	A1	20000127	WO 1999-US16153	19990716
W: CA, JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2337507	AA	20000127	CA 1999-2337507	19990716
EP 1096927	A1	20010509	EP 1999-934107	19990716
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
JP 2002520353	T2	20020709	JP 2000-559836	19990716

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-93013P P 19980716
WO 1999-US16153 W 19990716

AB A method of treating stress in a patient showing stress-related symptoms comprises administering to the patient an effective amt. of a serotoninergic drug. Specific examples of this class of drugs are described, and include as examples, among others, the use of lithium, chlorimipramine, fluoxetine, fluvoxamine, sertraline, MK-212, Ro 60-0332/ORG 35035, Ro 60-175/ORG 35030, d,l-fenflurarnine, dexfenfluramine, or a salt thereof.

IT **63638-91-5**, Brofaromine **71320-77-9**, Moclobemide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(serotoninergic drug for treatment of stress)

REFERENCE COUNT: 5 THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 13 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:741882 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:216932
TITLE: Toxicological response of rats to a novel monoamine oxidase type-a inhibitor, (5R)-3-[2-((1S)-3-cyano-1-hydroxypropyl)benzothiazol-6-yl] -5-methoxymethyl-2-oxazolidinone (E2011), orally administered for 13 weeks
AUTHOR(S): Sato, Gen; Chimoto, Tadashi; Aoki, Toyohiko; Hosokawa, Satoru; Sumigama, Shuji; Tsukidate, Kazuo; Sagami, Fumio
CORPORATE SOURCE: Drug Safety & Disposition Research Laboratories, Eisai Co., Ltd., Tokoclai, Tsukuba-shi, Ibaraki, 300-2635, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Toxicological Sciences (1999), 24(3), 165-175
CODEN: JTSCDR; ISSN: 0388-1350
PUBLISHER: Japanese Society of Toxicology
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB (5R)-3-[2-((1S)-3-cyano-1-hydroxypropyl)benzothiazol-6-yl]-5-methoxymethyl-2-oxazolidinone (E2011) is a novel monoamine oxidase type-A (MAO-A) inhibitor. In order to assess toxicol. profiles of E2011, doses of 0 (as controls), 30, 100 mg/kg of E2011 were administered to male and female Sprague-Dawley rats once a day for 13 wk orally by gavage. No mortality or any toxic signs except salivation occurred due to E2011 treatment. Decreased body wt. gain and food consumption, increases of alk. phosphatase and increases of liver wt. were the major treatment-related findings obsd. predominantly in the 100 mg/kg group. Histol. examn. revealed nuclear enlargement of hepatocytes with appearance of altered cell foci in some cases, and acinar atrophy in Harderian glands in the 100 mg/kg group. Since the histopathol. findings in the liver were indicative of an ongoing carcinogenic process, glutathione S-transferase placental form (GST-P) pos. hepatic foci were identified immunohistochem. and examd. morphometrically. Although GST-P pos. hepatic foci were detected in all groups including controls, the no. and area of GST-P pos. hepatic foci were significantly higher in female rats treated with 100 mg/kg than those in controls. In this paper, possible mechanisms of specific lesions in the liver and Harderian glands will be discussed.

IT **150366-18-0**, E2011
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(E2011, monoamine oxidase type-a inhibitor, toxicol.)

REFERENCE COUNT: 22 THERE ARE 22 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L70 ANSWER 14 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:354011 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:330609
TITLE: Preparation of oxazolidin-2-one derivatives as monoamine oxidase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Jegham, Samir; Puech, Frederic; Burnier, Philippe; Berthon, Danielle; Leclerc, Odile
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Synthelabo S. A., Fr.; Jegham, Samir; Puech, Frederic; Burnier, Philippe; Berthon, Danielle; Leclerc, Odile
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 54 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE

WO 9713768	A1	19970417	WO 1996-FR1511	19961008	
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM					
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG					
FR 2739856	A1	19970418	FR 1995-11902	19951011	
FR 2739856	B1	19971114			
FR 2751651	A1	19980130	FR 1996-9361	19960725	
FR 2751651	B1	19980904			
FR 2751653	A1	19980130	FR 1996-9362	19960725	
FR 2751653	B1	19980904			
AU 9671359	A1	19970430	AU 1996-71359	19961008	
EP 891358	A1	19990120	EP 1996-932663	19961008	
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI					
JP 11513400	T2	19991116	JP 1996-514756	19961008	
ZA 9608568	A	19970513	ZA 1996-8568	19961010	
US 5969146	A	19991019	US 1998-51539	19980413	

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

FR 1995-11902	A	19951011
FR 1996-9361	A	19960725
FR 1996-9362	A	19960725
WO 1996-FR1511	W	19961008

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 126:330609

AB Oxazolidin-2-ones I [R1 = H, alkyl, hydroxyalkyl, fluoroalkyl, hydroxyfluoroalkyl, cyanoalkyl, optionally substituted Ph, optionally substituted phenylmethyl, cyclooxyalkyl optionally substituted by a hydroxy group; R2 = H, Me; X = O, S, NR3; R3 = H, alkyl; Z = O, CH=CH, CH2CH2] were prepd. and have Ki as inhibitors of monoamine oxidase A and B 1.2->1000 nM and 0.3->1000 Nm. Thus, (R)-4-methoxymethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one (II) was prepd. from (R)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolane-4-methanol by methylation, ketal hydrolysis, and reaction with (EtO)2CO. Et 6-benzyloxybenzofuran-3-ylcarbamate was prepd. fom 2,4-HO(PhCH2O)C6H3CHO in 6 steps and was treated with II to give I [R1 = CH2Ph, R2 = Me, X = Z = O].

IT **189439-39-2P 189439-83-6P**
RL: SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of oxazolidinone derivs. as monoamine oxidase inhibitors)

L70 ANSWER 15 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:303735 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:343284
TITLE: Preparation of oxazoloquinolinones as monoamine oxidase inhibitors
INVENTOR(S): Jegham, Samir; Koenig, Jean Jacques; Puech, Frederic; Burnier, Philippe; Zard, Lydia
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Synthelabo S. A., Fr.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: French
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 699680	A1	19960306	EP 1995-401989	19950901
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LI, LU, NL, PT, SE				
FR 2724171	A1	19960308	FR 1994-10600	19940905
FR 2724171	B1	19970103		
US 5641785	A	19970624	US 1995-523508	19950901

AT 190311	E	20000315	AT 1995-401989	19950901
ES 2145886	T3	20000716	ES 1995-401989	19950901
FI 9504141	A	19960306	FI 1995-4141	19950904
NO 9503458	A	19960306	NO 1995-3458	19950904
AU 9530415	A1	19960321	AU 1995-30415	19950904
AU 687591	B2	19980226		
ZA 9507414	A	19960415	ZA 1995-7414	19950904
JP 08099881	A2	19960416	JP 1995-226462	19950904
HU 73435	A2	19960729	HU 1995-2578	19950904
HU 218587	B	20001028		
CN 1128763	A	19960814	CN 1995-117143	19950904
CN 1055472	B	20000816		
RU 2141482	C1	19991120	RU 1995-114741	19950904
CZ 286128	B6	20000112	CZ 1995-2262	19950904
SK 281867	B6	20010806	SK 1995-1089	19950904
PL 184412	B1	20021031	PL 1995-310273	19950904
IL 115276	A1	19981206	IL 1995-115276	19950912
HK 1013652	A1	20010119	HK 1998-114972	19981223

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 1994-10600 A 19940905
OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 124:343284

AB Title compds. [I; R = R4R3R2CCHR5(CH2)n; R1 = H, CH:CH2, Me, Et, Ph, CH2OH, CH2OMe; R2 = Me, CF3, or cyano, R3 = H, OH, or OCH2Ph, and R4 = R5 = H; R2R4 = (CH2)4, R3 = OH, and R5 = H; R2R5 = O(CH2)3, R3 = H or OH, and R4 = H; n = 0 or 1] were prepd. Thus, Et 2-formyl-6-methoxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline-1-carboxylate was condensed with CH2:CHMgBr and the O-demethylated trans-product etherified with (R)-1-iodo-3-hydroxy-4,4,4-trifluorobutane to give title compd. II. I had ED50 of 0.2-1.1mg/kg orally for potentiation of L-5-hydroxytryptophan-induced tremors in rats.

IT **176773-86-7P**
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(prepn. of oxazoloquinolinones as monoamine oxidase inhibitors)

L70 ANSWER 16 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:23419 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:23419
TITLE: Effects of chronic brofaromine administration on biogenic amines including sulphatoxymelatonin and acid metabolites in patients with bulimia nervosa
AUTHOR(S): Kennedy, Sidney H.; Davis, Bruce A.; Brown, Gregory M.; Ford, Christine G.; d'Souza, Joseph
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Psychiatry, Univ. Toronto, Toronto, ON, Can.
SOURCE: Neurochemical Research (1993), 18(12), 1281-5
CODEN: NEREDZ; ISSN: 0364-3190
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Brofaromine, a selective and reversible inhibitor of monoamine oxidase-A (MAO-A) was given to 19 women while 17 received placebo for 8 wk. All met DSM III-R criteria for bulimia nervosa, a psychiatric disorder in which uncontrolled overeating episodes are accompanied by purging activities and extreme concerns about body shape and wt. The following indexes were measured: plasma and urinary phenylacetic acid (PAA), homovanillic acid (HVA), vanillylmandellic acid (VMA); plasma tryptamine (T), .beta.-phenylethylamine (PE), and 5-hydroxyindoleacetic acid (5-HIAA) and urinary 6-sulfatoxymelatonin (aMT6s). PE levels remained the same but T showed a trend toward elevation over time. Twenty-four hour levels of urinary aMT6s in BN patients were higher at week 4 when compared to baseline and week 8. There was a significant redn. in plasma VMA and HVA over time during treatment with brofaromine and both plasma HVA and VMA were significantly lower for the brofaromine group compared to placebo at week 4. Plasma 5-HIAA was significantly higher for the brofaromine group after 8 wk when compared to placebo. Urinary VMA decreased significantly

from baseline to week 4 with a partial elevation at 8 wk. Urinary VMA was also significantly lower in patients on brofaromine at week 4. This study verifies that brofaromine complies with predicted MAO-A inhibiting patterns in a clin. population.

IT **63638-91-5**, Brofaromine
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(acid metabolites and biogenic amines response to, in human bulimia nervosa, monoamine oxidase A inhibition in relation to)

L70 ANSWER 17 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:729 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:729
TITLE: Serotoninergic drugs for treatment of appetite and mood disturbances associated with the premenstrual syndrome
INVENTOR(S): Wurtman, Richard J.; Wurtman, Judith J.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: Can. Pat. Appl., 29 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
CA 2002182	AA	19910503	CA 1989-2002182	19891103

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: CA 1989-2002182 19891103

AB Serotoninergic drugs, such as d-fenfluramine and fluoxetine are used for the treatment of mood and/or appetite disturbances assocd. with the premenstrual syndrome. Administration of 30 mg d-fenfluramine/day, for 15 day prior to the expected menstrual period decreased depression and other neg. mood states, as detd by the Hamilton depression scale.

IT **63638-91-5**, Brofaromine **71320-77-9**, Moclobemide
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(appetite and mood disturbances treatment by, in premenstrual syndrome)

L70 ANSWER 18 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:619 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 116:619
TITLE: Light-dark phase differences in behavioral effects of moclobemide in rats
AUTHOR(S): Gorka, Zbigniew; Zajaczkowski, Wojciech
CORPORATE SOURCE: Inst. Pharmacol., Pol. Acad. Sci., Krakow, 31-343, Pol.
SOURCE: Polish Journal of Pharmacology and Pharmacy (1991), 43(3), 177-86
CODEN: PJPPAA; ISSN: 0301-0244
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The effects of single and repeated administration of the MAO-A inhibitor moclobemide (MOC) on the spontaneous locomotor activity and motor hyper- and hypoactivity induced by d-amphetamine and clonidine, resp., in male rats were studied in the light (L) and dark (D) phases of the diurnal cycle. In the light phase, 2 h after single administration, MOC (10 and 50 mg/kg orally) increased the basal activity and a dose of 50 mg/kg decreased the exploratory and gross activities and enhanced the effects of amphetamine and clonidine. In the dark phase, MOC (50 mg/kg) increased the gross activity and potentiated the amphetamine hyperactivity. Only exploration was diminished to the same extent as in the light phase. After repeated administration, MOC increased only the gross activity in the light phase. In the dark phase, MOC diminished the exploration and

potentiated the amphetamine hyperactivity. MOC, in both doses used, diminished food and water consumption and the body wt. gain during the treatment period. MOC influences the behavior of rats in a phase-dependent manner after single and repeated administration.

IT **71320-77-9**, Moclobemide
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(motor and exploratory behavior response to, diurnal rhythm differences in)

L70 ANSWER 19 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:75234 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 114:75234
TITLE: Serotoninergic drugs for treating tobacco withdrawal symptoms
INVENTOR(S): Wurtman, Richard J.; Wurtman, Judith J.; Spring, Bonnie
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusetts Institute of Technology, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 28 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 9004387	A2	19900503	WO 1989-US4743	19891025
WO 9004387	A3	19900628		
W: JP				
RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LU, NL, SE				
US 4999382	A	19910312	US 1988-262625	19881026
EP 440704	A1	19910814	EP 1989-912045	19891025
EP 440704	B1	19951011		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 04501413	T2	19920312	JP 1989-511314	19891025
JP 2997280	B2	20000111		
AT 128864	E	19951015	AT 1989-912045	19891025
CA 2001572	AA	19900426	CA 1989-2001572	19891026
CA 2001572	C	20010102		
US 5179126	A	19930112	US 1990-619301	19901128

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1988-262625 A 19881026
WO 1989-US4743 W 19891025

AB Disturbances of mood and appetite assocd. with nicotine withdrawal are treated by administering an effective quantity of a drug which selectively enhances serotonin-mediated neurotransmission. Subjects in a smoking withdrawal treatment program were given 2 15 mg d-fenfluramine (I) doses daily or placebo. The receiving the placebo gained, on av. 3.42 lbs; those receiving I lost, on av. 2.0 lbs. Of subjects on I, 62% were able to remain off cigarettes during the 29-day test period; only 39% of the placebo group succeeded in doing so.

IT **63638-91-5 71320-77-9**, Moclobemide
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(tobacco withdrawal symptoms treatment with)

L70 ANSWER 20 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:134491 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 112:134491
TITLE: Therapeutic action of acetylcholine in malathion toxicity
AUTHOR(S): Pant, Radha; Ramana, D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Chem. Dep., Allahabad Agric. Inst., Allahabad, 211007, India
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Biochemistry & Biophysics (1989),

26(4), 268-72
CODEN: IJBBBQ; ISSN: 0301-1208
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The administration of malathion to the developing Philosamia ricini larvae induces accumulation of acetylcholine, marked inhibition of acetylcholinesterase activity, depletion of all nutrients, heavy wt. loss, and high mortality. Pretreatment of the larvae with acetylcholine via feed reduces malathion toxicity and conversely, feeding of acetylcholine to malathion-treated larvae reverses the toxic effects. Resumption of normal control feed to malathion-treated insects results in higher mortality than in insects fed acetylcholine after exposure to malathion. This emphasizes the therapeutic action of acetylcholine. Feeding of a mixt. of equal quantities of malathion and acetylcholine recorded significantly lower mortality among insects in comparison to those fed malathion alone. This further supports the protective action of acetylcholine. Reversal of malathion toxicity and the protective action of acetylcholine have been attributed to the mediation of choline, an essential insect vitamin that gets released as a catabolic product of acetylcholine.

IT **121-75-5**, Malathion
RL: PRP (Properties)
(toxicity of, to Philosamia ricini during larval development, acetylcholine protection against)

L70 ANSWER 21 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:450320 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:50320
TITLE: Enhancement of 5-HT-induced anorexia: a test of the reversibility of monoamine oxidase inhibitors
AUTHOR(S): Fletcher, P. J.; Yu, P. H.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neuropsychiatr. Res. Unit, Univ. Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, SK, S7N 0W0, Can.
SOURCE: Psychopharmacology (Berlin, Germany) (1989), 98(2), 265-8
CODEN: PSCHDL; ISSN: 0033-3158
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB S.c. injection of 1 mg 5-hydroxytryptamine (5-HT)/kg reduced the intake of a 10% sucrose soln. in rats. A single injection of the monoamine oxidase inhibitor (MAOI) clorgyline enhanced the anorectic effect of 5-HT. This effect persisted 2, 24, 48, 72, and 96 h after injection. The clorgyline treatment almost completely inhibited type A MAO activity in the liver at 2 h post-injection. By 120 h the potentiation of 5-HT induced anorexia disappeared and MAO-A activity returned to 80% of control values. Thus, the clorgyline effect is long-lasting and irreversible. Brofaromine (5 mg/kg) and cimoxatone (20 mg/kg) also enhanced the anorectic effect of 5-HT injected 2 h later. The potentiating effects of brofaromine and cimoxatone were not obsd. when 5-HT was administered 24 h later. Apparently, brofaromine and cimoxatone are short-acting, reversible inhibitors of MAO-A activity in vivo. Moclobemide (30 mg/kg) failed to enhance the anorectic action of 5-HT injected 2 and 24 h later. The potentiation of 5-HT-induced anorexia may be a useful behavioral test for investigating the degree of reversibility and time course of MAOIs actions.

IT **63638-91-5**, Brofaromine
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(anorexia from serotonin enhancement by, reversibility of)

IT **71320-77-9**, Moclobemide
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(anorexia from serotonin response to, reversibility of)

L70 ANSWER 22 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:130147 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:130147
TITLE: Development of addiction to carbophos in the offspring of rats during administration in pregnancy
AUTHOR(S): Ivashin, V. M.; Bandazhevskii, Yu. I.; Oboznyi, N. D.; Zakharchenko, R. G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Inst., Grodino, USSR
SOURCE: Farmakologiya i Toksikologiya (Moscow) (1989), 52(1), 87-90
CODEN: FATOAO; ISSN: 0014-8318
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: Russian
AB In 2-mo-old rats exposed in vitro (days 11, 13, 15, and 17 of pregnancy) to carbophos (10 mg/kg, intragastrically to pregnant dams), 66.7% of females and 46.2% of males developed addiction to carbophos. Similar but smaller preference was obsd. in offsprings of rats treated with 5 or 100 mg carbophos/kg. Body wt. of newborns of dams treated with 5 or 10 mg carbophos/kg were below controls.
IT **121-75-5**, Carbophos
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(dependence on, in newborn, embryotoxicity and behavioral teratogenicity in relation to)

L70 ANSWER 23 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:149514 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 110:149514
TITLE: Long-term effects of pesticides endosulfan, malathion and sevin on the fish Puntius stigma
AUTHOR(S): Khillare, Y. K.; Wagh, S. B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Zool., Marathwada Univ., Aurangabad, 431004, India
SOURCE: Environment and Ecology (1988), 6(3), 589-93
CODEN: ENECEV; ISSN: 0970-0420
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB P. stigma showed changes in survival, feeding, growth rate, and oxygen consumption during chronic exposure to endosulfan, malathion, and sevin. Endosulfan induced the highest (10-40%) and sevin the lowest (10%) mortality. Growth rate was reduced after exposure for 16 wk. Depletion in the oxygen consumption in fish was also found.
IT **121-75-5**, Malathion
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(toxicity of, to Puntius stigma)

L70 ANSWER 24 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:487780 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 109:87780
TITLE: Toxicological effects of dietary malathion in cockerels
AUTHOR(S): Varshneya, C.; Bahga, H. S.; Sharma, L. D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Govind Ballabh Pant Univ. Agric. Technol., Uttar Pradesh, 263 145, India
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Animal Sciences (1988), 58(4), 411-14
CODEN: IJLAA4; ISSN: 0367-8318
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Cockerels were fed a ration contg. 0, 400, 800, and 1600 ppm malathion for 90 days to study biochem. changes in serum and histopathol. changes in liver, spleen, adrenals, and thyroids. Cockerels receiving the insecticide at 800 and 1600 ppm showed a significant increase in serum aspartate aminotransferase activity. Malathion at dietary levels of 400, 800, and 1600 ppm caused significant inhibition in serum cholinesterase

activity. Total lipids were significantly increased only at 1600 ppm, whereas total serum cholesterol levels were significantly higher at 400, 800, and 1600 ppm. Serum levels of total proteins, bilirubin, and protein-bound I, however, remained unaltered. Livers from insecticide-treated birds showed varying degrees of hydropic degeneration and hepatocellular necrosis. Lymphoid follicles of the spleen showed necrotic as well as hyperplastic changes. Degenerative changes were also obsd. in the adrenal cortex. The thyroids, however, did not exhibit any change in their morphol.

IT **121-75-5**, Malathion
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(toxicity of, in cockerels, dosage in relation to)

L70 ANSWER 25 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1988:181850 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 108:181850
TITLE: Impact of Metacide and Cythion on food utilization, growth and conversion efficiency of a fish Macropodus cupanus
AUTHOR(S): Muniandy, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Post Grad. Res. Dep. Zool., APA Coll. Arts Culture, Palani, 624602, India
SOURCE: Environment and Ecology (1987), 5(4), 766-8
CODEN: ENECEV; ISSN: 0970-0420
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Feeding, growth, and conversion efficiency in M. cupanus were decreased with increasing concn. of Metacide and Cythion. The conversion efficiency of fish reared in different sublethal concns. of Metacide and Cythion decreased gradually. Slight difference was found in the feeding rate of the fish reared in Metacide and Cythion. The growth and conversion efficiency of the fish in Metacide seemed to be less than that reared in Cythion.

IT **121-75-5**, Cythion
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(Macropodus cupanus conversion efficiency and food utilization and growth response to)

L70 ANSWER 26 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1987:592530 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 107:192530
TITLE: The relationship of life history attributes to toxicant tolerance in fishes
AUTHOR(S): Neuhold, John M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Coll. Nat. Resour., Utah State Univ., Logan, UT, 84322-5200, USA
SOURCE: Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (1987), 6(9), 709-16
CODEN: ETOCDK; ISSN: 0730-7268
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The relation between tolerance to toxicants and fish species longevity, max. wt. attained, and fecundity is demonstrated. Among species, longevity and max. wt. attained is neg. related to tolerance to toxicants, while fecundity is pos. related to toxicant tolerance. The mode of action of toxicants is related to longevity and fecundity among species.

IT **121-75-5**, Malathion
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study)
(toxicity of, tolerance to, in fish, life history attributes in relation to)

L70 ANSWER 27 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1984:208006 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 100:208006
TITLE: Effects of dichlorvos, maldison and pirimiphos-methyl on food consumption, egg production, egg and tissue residues, and plasma acetylcholinesterase inhibition in layer strain hens
AUTHOR(S): Pym, R. A. E.; Singh, G.; Gilbert, W. S.; Armstrong, J. P.; McCleary, B. V.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Poul. Res. Stn., Dep. Agric., Seven Hills, 2147, Australia
SOURCE: Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture and Animal Husbandry (1984), 124, 83-92
CODEN: AAAHAN; ISSN: 0045-060X
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB In 3 expts. laying performance was studied in hens given graded levels of maldison [**11096-67-6**], dichlorvos [62-73-7], and pirimiphos-methyl [29232-93-7] either sep. or combined in the feed over a 4-wk test period. There was interaction between dichlorvos and maldison as measured by depressed feed consumption and egg prodn. Combining the 3 insecticides, at levels which when given sep. had no effect, severely depressed feed consumption and egg prodn. After 4 wks on treatment, birds receiving pirimiphos-Me at 50 .mu.g/g of diet had residues of 0.08-0.17 .mu.g/g in fat and 0-0.06 .mu.g/g in muscle, and residues of 0-0.07 .mu.g/g maldison were recovered in the fat of birds receiving it at 100 .mu.g/kg of diet. No residues of any insecticide were detected in eggs and no dichlorvos residues were detected in any tissues. Plasma acetylcholinesterase (AChE) [9000-81-1], levels were reduced by 70% with dichlorvos at 30 .mu.g/g, by 30% with maldison at 10 .mu.g/g, and by 90% with pirimiphos-Me at 50 .mu.g/g. There was no indication of potentiation between insecticides as measured by plasma AChE inhibition, and effects upon feed consumption and egg prodn. appeared unrelated to plasma AChE activity. The relationship between feed consumption and egg prodn. was similar in groups receiving dichlorvos-maldison mixts. and in those receiving graded levels of untreated feed, indicating that the insecticides effect upon egg prodn. was mediated via a reduced feed intake. Max. residue limits for pesticides in feeds should be based on a total index which takes account of interaction between the different pesticides present.

IT **11096-67-6**
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(appetite and egg prodn. and plasma acetylcholinesterase of hens response to dietary)

L70 ANSWER 28 OF 50 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1981:509852 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 95:109852
TITLE: Toxicity of malathion to a freshwater fish, Channa punctatus. I. Median tolerance limit (TLm) measurements for malathion (organophosphate) to a freshwater fish, Channa punctatus
AUTHOR(S): Chaturvedi, L. D.; Saxena, V. P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dep. Zool., Hindu Coll., Moradabad, India
SOURCE: Agra University Journal of Research, Science (1980), Volume Date 1979, 28(1), 159-67
CODEN: AURSA9; ISSN: 0002-1032
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The TLm values (concns. at which 50% of the test animals survive after a specific exposure period) of malathion [**121-75-5**] for C. punctatus was 8.6-10.2 ppm after 6-96 h. Temp., pH, DO, and fish size changes showed significant effects on the sensitivity of the freshwater fish to malathion.

IT **121-75-5**

RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BIOL (Biological study) (toxicity of, to Channa punctatus)

L70 ANSWER 29 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002197838 EMBASE
TITLE: The impact of fatty acid oxidation on energy utilization: Targets and therapy.
AUTHOR: Bebernitz G.R.; Schuster H.F.
CORPORATE SOURCE: G.R. Bebernitz, Novartis Pharmaceuticals Corporation, Novartis Institute for Biomed. Res., Metabolic/Cardiovascular Dis. Dept., 556 Morris Avenue, Summit, NJ 07901, United States. greg.Bebernitz@pharma.novartis.com
SOURCE: Current Pharmaceutical Design, (2002) 8/14 (1199-1227). Refs: 189 ISSN: 1381-6128 CODEN: CPDEFP
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 003 Endocrinology
006 Internal Medicine
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Utilization of fat as a long-term energy storage vehicle is crucial for the maintenance of cellular metabolism and is under intricate and many times redundant control mechanisms. Aberrations in the control of energy metabolism is apparent in diseases such as diabetes and obesity and is evident early on in patients with impaired glucose tolerance. Insulin resistance has been observed at the level of muscle, liver and adipose tissue. Hyperglycemia is the hallmark of diabetes and is characterized by decreased glucose disposal and increased glucose production, driven by enhanced and uncontrolled fatty acid oxidation (FAO). Mechanisms aimed at limiting the availability of substrates or the activity of processes involved in FAO should provide an immediate reduction in undesired glucose production in these individuals. Numerous targets are available which influence directly the metabolism of fat, including limiting availability of substrate to FAO, inhibiting oxidation of the fatty acid per se, and uncoupling the energy obtained during the oxidation of the fatty acid. These include antilipolytic agents which limit the availability of substrate, FAO inhibitors which limit fatty acid transport (carnitine palmitoyl transferase, CoA sequestration), FAO per se (.beta. oxidation), and agents which uncouple the energy of FAO (uncoupling proteins, .beta.3 agonists). These other targets which affect fatty acid metabolism indirectly will be discussed in this review with 184 references.

L70 ANSWER 30 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002225317 EMBASE
TITLE: [Undesirable effects: Drugs increase the body weight]. UNERWUNSCHTE WIRKUNGEN: ARZNEIMITTEL ERHOHEN DAS KORPERGEWICHT.
AUTHOR: Bruhn C.
SOURCE: Deutsche Apotheker Zeitung, (13 Jun 2002) 142/24 (38-41). ISSN: 0011-9857 CODEN: DAZEA2
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: German

L70 ANSWER 31 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003072923 EMBASE
TITLE: Obesity and overweight: Assessment and weight-reduction interventions based on level of risk.
AUTHOR: Lai C.S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: C.S. Lai, Ontario Min. of Hlth./Long Term Care, Toronto, Ont., Canada. claudia.lai@moh.gov.on.ca
SOURCE: Canadian Pharmaceutical Journal, (2002) 135/10 (18-29).
Refs: 64
ISSN: 0828-6914 CODEN: CPJOAC
COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
030 Pharmacology
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English

L70 ANSWER 32 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001172502 EMBASE
TITLE: Accelerated weight loss after treating refractory depression with fluoxetine plus topiramate: Possible mechanisms of action? [5].
AUTHOR: Dursun S.M.; Devarajan S.
SOURCE: Canadian Journal of Psychiatry, (2001) 46/3 (287-288).
Refs: 5
ISSN: 0706-7437 CODEN: CJPSDF
COUNTRY: Canada
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Letter
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English

L70 ANSWER 33 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000342225 EMBASE
TITLE: Effects of obesity on pharmacokinetics: Implications for drug therapy.
AUTHOR: Cheymol G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prof. G. Cheymol, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine Saint-Antoine, 27 rue Chaligny, 75012 Paris, France
SOURCE: Clinical Pharmacokinetics, (2000) 39/3 (215-231).
Refs: 68
ISSN: 0312-5963 CODEN: CPKNDH
COUNTRY: New Zealand
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Obesity is a worldwide problem, with major health, social and economic implications. The adaptation of drug dosages to obese patients is a subject of concern, particularly for drugs with a narrow therapeutic index. The main factors that affect the tissue distribution of drugs are body composition, regional blood flow and the affinity of the drug for plasma proteins and/or tissue components. Obese people have larger absolute lean body masses as well as fat masses than non-obese individuals of the same age, gender and height. However, the percentage of fat per kg of total bodyweight (TBW) is markedly increased, whereas that of lean

tissue is reduced. Cardiac performance and adipose tissue blood flow may be altered in obesity. There is uncertainty about the binding of drugs to plasma proteins in obese patients. Some data suggest that the activities of hepatic cytochrome P450 isoforms are altered, but no clear overview of drug hepatic metabolism in obesity is currently available. Pharmacokinetic studies provide differing data on renal function in obese patients. This review analyses recent publications on Several Classes of drugs: antibacterials, anticancer drugs, psychotropic drugs, anticonvulsants, general anaesthetics, opioid analgesics, neuromuscular blockers, .beta.-blockers and drugs commonly used in the management of obesity. Pharmacokinetic studies in obesity show that the behaviour of molecules with weak or moderate lipophilicity (e.g. lithium and vecuronium) is generally rather predictable, as these drugs are distributed mainly in lean tissues. The dosage of these drugs should be based on the ideal bodyweight (IBW). However, some of these drugs (e.g. antibacterials and some anticancer drugs) are partly distributed in adipose tissues, and their dosage is based on IBW plus a percentage of the patient's excess bodyweight. There is no systematic relationship between the degree of lipophilicity of markedly lipophilic drugs (e.g. remifentanil and some .beta.-blockers) and their distribution in Obese individuals. The distribution of a drug between fat and lean tissues may influence its pharmacokinetics in obese patients. Thus, the loading dose should be adjusted to the TBW or IBW, according to data from studies carried out in obese individuals. Adjustment of the maintenance dosage depends on the observed modifications in clearance. Our present knowledge of the influence of obesity on drug pharmacokinetics is limited. Drugs with a small therapeutic index should be used prudently and the dosage adjusted with the help of drug plasma concentrations.

L70 ANSWER 34 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000279357 EMBASE
TITLE: Weight gain and antidepressants.
AUTHOR: Fava M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M. Fava, Depression Clinical/Research Program, Massachusetts General Hospital, ACC 812, 15 Parkman St., Boston, MA 02114, United States
SOURCE: Journal of Clinical Psychiatry, (2000) 61/SUPPL. 11 (37-41).
Refs: 44
ISSN: 0160-6689 CODEN: JCLPDE
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Weight gain during antidepressant treatment can be either a sign of improvement in patients who have weight loss as a symptom of depression or a residual symptom in patients who overeat when depressed. However, significant weight gain during the acute phase of treatment or weight gain that continues despite achieving full remission of depressive symptoms is likely to be a side effect of antidepressant treatment. Weight gain is a relatively common problem during both acute and long-term treatment with antidepressants, and it is an important contributing factor to noncompliance. This article will review the literature with regard to the relative risk for weight gain of antidepressants. It appears that tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) and perhaps monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) may be more likely to cause weight gain than the selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) or the newer antidepressants, with the exception of mirtazapine, which may be placed between the SSRIs and the TCAs in terms of relative risk for weight gain. Paroxetine may be more likely to cause weight gain than the other SSRIs during long-term

treatment, and bupropion and nefazodone may be less likely to cause weight gain than the SSRIs in the long term, although more studies are necessary to confirm these impressions.

L70 ANSWER 35 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000102290 EMBASE
TITLE: Antidepressants to alter brain chemistry.
AUTHOR: Houlton S.
SOURCE: Manufacturing Chemist, (2000) 71/3 (22-23).
Refs: 0
ISSN: 0262-4230 CODEN: MCHMDI
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Note
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The causes of depression are poorly understood, but involve hormones such as serotonin and noradrenaline in the brain, so drug treatments for the disease focus on agonists and reuptake inhibitors for these substances.

L70 ANSWER 36 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000104736 EMBASE
TITLE: Evidence-based guidelines for treating depressive disorders with antidepressants: A revision of the 1993 British Association for Psychopharmacology guidelines.
AUTHOR: Anderson I.M.; Nutt D.J.; Deakin J.F.W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: I.M. Anderson, University of Manchester, Department of Psychiatry, Stopford Building, Oxford Road, Manchester M13 9PT, United Kingdom. ian.anderson@man.ac.uk
SOURCE: Journal of Psychopharmacology, (2000) 14/1 (3-20).
Refs: 209
ISSN: 0269-8811 CODEN: JOPSEQ
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
036 Health Policy, Economics and Management
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB A revision of the British Association for Psychopharmacology guidelines for treating depressive disorders with antidepressants was undertaken in order to specify the scope and target of the guidelines and to update the recommendations based explicitly on the available evidence. A consensus meeting, involving experts in depressive disorders and their treatment, reviewed key areas and considered the strength of evidence and clinical implications. The guidelines were drawn up after extensive feedback from participants and interested parties. A literature review is given which identifies the quality of evidence followed by recommendations, the strength of which are based on the level of evidence. The guidelines cover the nature and detection of depressive disorders, acute treatment with antidepressant drugs, choice of drug versus alternative treatment, practical issues in prescribing, management when initial treatment fails, continuation treatment, maintenance treatment to prevent recurrence and stopping treatment.

L70 ANSWER 37 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999263731 EMBASE
TITLE: Maintenance treatment with medroxyprogesterone acetate in

patients with advanced breast cancer responding to chemotherapy: Results of a randomized trial.
AUTHOR: Kloke O.; Klaassen U.; Oberhoff C.; Hartwich G.; Szanto J.; Wolf E.; Heckmann M.; Huhn R.; Stephan L.; Schnepper U.; Donsbach G.-M.; Bechtel C.; Rudolph R.; Berke A.; Borquez D.; Hawig I.; Hirche H.; Schindler A.E.; Seeber S.; Becher R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: O. Kloke, Dept. Internal Medicine (Canc. Ctr.), West German Cancer Center, University of Essen Medical School, Hufelandstrasse 55, 45122 Essen, Germany
SOURCE: Breast Cancer Research and Treatment, (1999) 55/1 (51-59). Refs: 22
ISSN: 0167-6806 CODEN: BCTRD6
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 016 Cancer
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB The purpose of this randomized phase III trial was to study whether medroxyprogesterone acetate (MPA) maintenance treatment prolongs the time to progression in advanced breast cancer patients responding to an induction chemotherapy. Patients with progressive advanced breast cancer previously untreated with anthracylines and progestins were given epirubicin (30 mg/m2) and ifosfamide (2 g/m2) on days 1 and 8 at 3-weekly intervals. Patients without disease progression after 6 cycles of chemotherapy were randomly assigned to receive, until progression, either no treatment or MPA at a daily total dose of 500 mg. Ninety patients were randomized: 46 to the MPA arm and 44 to the observation arm. Median time to progression was longer in the MPA arm: 4.9 months versus 3.7 months in the intent-to-treat analysis ($p = 0.02$), and 4.9 months versus 3.0 months in the secondary efficacy analysis ($p = 0.012$). Seven patients were removed from MPA due to side effects. The changes in patient-rated quality of life scores were similar in both groups. The median length of survival from randomization was 17.4 months for patients receiving MPA and 18.3 months for patients randomized to observation ($p = 0.39$). In conclusion, in patients with advanced breast cancer achieving remission or non-progression with 6 cycles of epirubicin and ifosfamide chemotherapy, MPA maintenance treatment led to a significant, though modest, prolongation of the time to progression without affecting overall survival of the study patients.

L70 ANSWER 38 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998146142 EMBASE
TITLE: Cardiotoxicity related to cancer therapy.
AUTHOR: Hinkle A.S.; Truesdell S.C.; Proukou C.B.; Constine L.S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A.S. Hinkle, Div. Pediatric Hematology-Oncology, University Rochester Medical Center, Children's Hospital at Strong, Elmwood Avenue, Rochester, NY 14642, United States
SOURCE: Progress in Pediatric Cardiology, (1998) 8/3 (145-155). Refs: 73
ISSN: 1058-9813 CODEN: PPCAFF
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 1058-9813(98)00010-1
COUNTRY: Ireland
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 007 Pediatrics and Pediatric Surgery
016 Cancer
018 Cardiovascular Diseases and Cardiovascular Surgery
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English

SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Because of recent advances in treatment of childhood cancer, there are increasing numbers of children who have survived cancer. Their future lives are complicated by late sequelae of the disease and treatment. Cardiovascular late effects are usually correlated with cardiotoxic treatment. Other late effects, however, affect organ systems which may have an impact on a patient's cardiovascular status. Of particular interest are the cardiovascular effects of thyroid dysfunction (either hypothyroidism or hyperthyroidism), growth hormone deficiency, obesity, ovarian failure, pulmonary disease and renal dysfunction. In addition, psychosocial issues, such as risk-taking behavior and neurocognitive abnormalities requiring pharmacotherapy, present further cardiovascular concerns. This review discusses some of the more common non-cardiac sequelae of treatment of childhood cancer which may effect cardiac function. Knowledge of these late effects and their cardiac impact is essential as we attempt to lessen associated morbidity and mortality.

L70 ANSWER 39 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998055821 EMBASE
TITLE: Phenelzine use throughout pregnancy and the puerperium: Case report, review of the literature, and management recommendations.
AUTHOR: Gracious B.L.; Wisner K.L.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. B.L. Gracious, Child and Adolescent Mental Health, Scott and White Clinic, 2401 S. 31st Street, Temple, TX 76508, United States
SOURCE: Depression and Anxiety, (1997) 6/3 (124-128).
Refs: 26
ISSN: 1091-4269 CODEN: DEANF5
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 010 Obstetrics and Gynecology
024 Anesthesiology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English

AB Little is known about the use of monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) during pregnancy and the postpartum period. We present a literature review with what we believe is the second case report of phenelzine exposure throughout pregnancy and the postpartum period. Potential indications for use and principles of the clinical management of the pregnant patient treated with an MAOI are also discussed and include: documenting informed consent, MAOI dose adjusting during pregnancy, monitoring of maternal and fetal outcome, and appropriate analgesia and anesthesia daring labor and delivery. Our patient tolerated phenelzine well throughout her pregnancy but experienced recurring depressive symptoms during periods of significant weight gain requiring dose adjustment. Labor, delivery, and the perinatal period progressed without complication for our patient and her infant, in whom no congenital malformation was detected. Additional case reports and animal studies of MAOI use during gestation may help determine safety and refine clinical management guidelines.

L70 ANSWER 40 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97081205 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997081205
TITLE: A risk-benefit assessment of buspirone in the treatment of anxiety disorders.
AUTHOR: Pecknold J.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J.C. Pecknold, Douglas Hospital, 6875 Boul LaSalle, Verdun, Qeu. H3H 1R3, Canada
SOURCE: Drug Safety, (1997) 16/2 (118-132).

Refs: 241
ISSN: 0114-5916 CODEN: DRSAEA
COUNTRY: New Zealand
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB Anxiety disorders include generalised anxiety disorder, panic disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) and social phobia. Consideration of the chronicity of these disorders reveals that anxiety disorders first occur during early adolescence or young adulthood, and can wax and wane over periods of 5 to 10 years. Thus, in considering treatment, the emphasis must be placed on long term, rather than short term, management. Comorbidity studies reveal that untreated patients with anxiety disorders are at risk of social and psychological consequences, as well as disability resulting from comorbid and secondary disorders. Comparisons between buspirone and the benzodiazepines in treating patients with generalised anxiety disorder reveal that long term use of benzodiazepines is associated with adverse effects, particularly in elderly patients. Buspirone appears to have an onset of action equivalent to that of the benzodiazepines, to be well tolerated in the long term, to lack problems of habituation and withdrawal, and to be useful in patients with masked comorbid depression. In patients with panic disorder and social phobia, buspirone has not been clearly shown to be effective in comparison with the reference standards; in those patients with OCD, there are only preliminary indications of efficacy, which merit a more adjunctive role.

L70 ANSWER 41 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96314893 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996314893
TITLE: [Treatment of depression in the general practice. Part I]. BEHANDLUNG DER DEPRESSIONEN IN DER ALLGEMEINPRAXIS. TEIL I.
AUTHOR: Margraf J.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Klin. Psychol./Psychotherapie, Technische Universitat,D-01062 Dresden, Germany
SOURCE: Notfall Medizin, (1996) 22/9 (484+486+488-490).
ISSN: 0341-2903 CODEN: NOMEDC
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: German

L70 ANSWER 42 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 96135054 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996135054
TITLE: Monoamine oxidase inhibitors: An update on drug interactions.
AUTHOR: Livingston M.G.; Livingston H.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Univ Department Psychological Med, Academic Centre, Gartnavel Royal Hospital, 1055 Great Western Road,Glasgow G12 0XH, United Kingdom
SOURCE: Drug Safety, (1996) 14/4 (219-227).
ISSN: 0114-5916 CODEN: DRSAEA
COUNTRY: New Zealand
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index

038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AB After initial enthusiasm, the use of monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) has been limited by the wide range of MAOI-drug and MAOI-food interactions that are possible, particularly with sympathomimetic medications or tyramine-containing foods, resulting in hypertensive reactions. Despite their clinical benefits, this has led to a reduction in use of such medications. Discovery of the 2 main subgroups of monoamine oxidase, types A and B, led to the synthesis of MAOIs selective for one or other of these isoenzymes. Consequently, selegiline (deprenyl), a selective MAO-B inhibitor, was developed for the treatment of idiopathic Parkinson's disease. This drug is useful in the treatment of the early stages of the disease and later on as an adjunct to other drug therapies, Although the selective MAO-A inhibitor, clorgiline (clorgyline), was found to be effective in the treatment of depression, it still retained the potential to cause hypertensive reactions. Recently, agents that are not only selective, but reversible in their inhibition of MAO-A (RIMAs) have been synthesised (e.g. moclobemide and toloxatone), and have proven antidepressant efficacy. Whilst they are less likely to induce hypertensive reactions with the concomitant administration of sympathomimetic drugs or with tyramine-rich foodstuffs, it still seems wise to advocate care in co-prescribing potentially interacting medications and to advise a degree of caution with regard to the dietary intake of foodstuffs likely to contain a high tyramine content. Although these newer drugs represent an advance in safety, their use has, as yet, only been established in the treatment of depression. RIMAs also retain a potential for adverse interaction with other drugs. Concomitant prescription of serotonin-enhancing drugs should only be undertaken with caution for patients on moclobemide, toloxatone or selegiline. Coprescription of sympathomimetic drugs should also be avoided with these newer MAOIs and patients should be advised against purchasing over-the-counter preparations that may contain sympathomimetic drugs.

L70 ANSWER 43 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 95080032 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1995080032
TITLE: [Diagnostic and treatment of panic disorder].
DIAGNOSTICO E TRATAMENTO DO TRANSTORNO DO PANICO.
AUTHOR: Versiani M.; Nardi A.E.; Figueira I.; Andrade Y.; Mendlowicz M.; Marques C.; Coscarelli P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Programa de Ansiedade e Depressao, Universidad Federal,Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
SOURCE: Jornal Brasileiro de Psiquiatria, (1995) 44/2 (99-102).
ISSN: 0047-2085 CODEN: JBPSAX
COUNTRY: Brazil
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 032 Psychiatry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: Portuguese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: Portuguese; English
AB Panic disorder, pure, is highly treatable, especially, with the drugs: clonazepam, amitriptyline, clomipramine or tranylcypromine. Each of these has a different unwanted effects profile. It is up to the clinician, evaluating each individual case, to choose the best risk-benefit-ratio for the patient. Unwanted effects are preponderant in these decisions: tricyclics (weight gain, cardiotoxicity), tranylcypromine (postural hypertension, hypertensive crises due to interactions), clonazepam (cognitive disturbance, disinhibition). When the panic is not pure, there is comorbidity and the treatment becomes more complex and, also, the preoccupation with unwanted effects augment. Comorbidity results in a more

selective choice of drugs. An antidepressant for panic + depression; a benzodiazepine (clonazepam) to those who do not tolerate 'initial worsening'; tranylcypromine for a very severe and resistant case; and, eventually moclobemide for patients who do not tolerate the unwanted effects of these other medications, because, among other facts, panic patients are symptom free, except during the attacks. When there is a personality disorder prognosis worsens and the treatment becomes more complex.

L70 ANSWER 44 OF 50 EMBASE COPYRIGHT 2003 ELSEVIER SCI. B.V.
ACCESSION NUMBER: 94122821 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1994122821
TITLE: Recent developments in serotonin reuptake inhibitors.
AUTHOR: Shutske G.M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Neuroscience Strategic Business Unit, Hoechst-Roussel Pharmaceuticals Inc, Route 202-206, Somerville, NJ 08876-1258, United States
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents, (1994) 4/4 (335-341).
ISSN: 0962-2594 CODEN: EOTPEG
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
032 Psychiatry
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English

L70 ANSWER 45 OF 50 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:55034 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and compositions for using moclobemide
INVENTOR(S): Klein, Donald F., New York, NY, UNITED STATES
Lederman, Seth, New York, NY, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002032197	A1	20020314
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-772679	A1	20010130 (9)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. WO 1999-US17274, filed on 31 Jul 1999, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1998-94934P	19980731 (60)
	US 1998-94984P	19980731 (60)
	US 1998-94985P	19980731 (60)
	US 1998-94987P	19980731 (60)
	US 1998-94989P	19980731 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FISH & NEAVE, 1251 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, 50TH FLOOR, NEW YORK, NY, 10020-1105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1941
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to methods and compositions for treating, managing, and/or preventing certain pain and pain disorder, posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), premenstrual dysphoric disorder and premenstrual syndrome, certain sleep disorders, eating disorders, and symptoms thereof using moclobemide, a moclobemide metabolite, a moclobemide derivative or a moclobemide composition.
IT **64544-22-5**, Moclobemide hydrochloride **71320-77-9**,

Moclobemide **71320-77-9D**, Moclobemide, derivs. or metabolites (compns. contg. moclobemide for treatment of pain)

L70 ANSWER 46 OF 50 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:128762 USPATFULL
TITLE: Oxazolidin-2-one derivatives, preparation method therefor and therapeutical use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Jegham, Samir, Argenteuil, France
Puech, Frederic, Rueil Malmaison, France
Burnier, Philippe, Maisons Laffitte, France
Berthon, Danielle, Mareil Marly, France
Leclerc, Odile, Rueil Malmaison, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Synthelabo, Le Plessis Robinson, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5969146		19991019	
	WO 9713768		19970417	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-51539		19980413	(9)
	WO 1996-FR1511		19961008	
			19980413	PCT 371 date
			19980413	PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1995-11902	19951011
	FR 1996-9361	19960725
	FR 1996-9362	19960725

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Higel, Floyd D.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Jacobson, Price, Holman & Stern, PLLC
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1333
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compounds derived from oxazolidin-2-one of formula (I) ##STR1## in which: R.sub.1 represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl group, a hydroxyalkyl group, a fluoroalkyl group, a hydroxyfluoroalkyl group, a cyanoalkyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted phenyl group, a substituted or unsubstituted phenylmethyl group or an R.sub.3 A- group in which R.sub.3 is a cycloalklyl or cyclooxyalkyl group which is unsubstituted or substituted by a hydroxyl group and A is a --CH.sub.2 or --CH.sub.2 --CH.sub.2 radical,

R.sub.2 represents a hydrogen atom or a methyl group,

X represents an oxygen or sulphur atom or an NR.sub.4 group where R.sub.4 is an alkyl group or a hydrogen atom, and

Z represents an oxygen atom or a --CH.dbd.CH or --CH.sub.2 --CH.sub.2 group,

their process of preparation and their applications in therapeutics.

IT **189439-39-2P 189439-83-6P**
(prepn. of oxazolidinone derivs. as monoamine oxidase inhibitors)

L70 ANSWER 47 OF 50 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:89641 USPATFULL
TITLE: Universal solenoid actuator
INVENTOR(S): Frolov, George, Farmington, CT, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Harrow Products, Inc., Grand Rapids, MI, United States

(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5933067		19990803
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-93013		19980605 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1997-49254P	19970610 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Gellner, Michael L.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Nguyen, Tuyen T.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Alix, Yale & Ristas, LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Figure(s); 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 396
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A universal solenoid actuator for use with either a fail-safe or a fail-secure lock mechanism or a push-type or pull-type mechanism comprises a reversible coil assembly, at least one plunger and a module for receiving electricity from a power supply and delivering the electricity to the coil assembly. The coil assembly includes a housing which defines a bore extending through the coil assembly, at least one coil surrounding the bore and first and second fittings at opposed ends of the bore. The plunger is received within the bore and is actuated upon application of an electrical potential to the coil assembly. When used with a fail-safe lock, the first fitting is affixed to the lock. When used with a fail-secure lock, the coil assembly is reversed to affix the second fitting to the lock. Variations of the preferred embodiment of the inventive universal solenoid actuator are disclosed.

IT **63638-91-5**, Brofaromine **71320-77-9**, Moclobemide
(serotoninergic drug for treatment of stress)

L70 ANSWER 48 OF 50 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:54235 USPATFULL
TITLE: Oxazoloquinolinone derivatives, their preparation and their therapeutic application as inhibitors of monoamine oxidase
INVENTOR(S): Jegham, Samir, Argenteuil, France
Koenig, Jean Jacques, Maisons Laffitte, France
Puech, Frederic, Rueil Malmaison, France
Burnier, Philippe, Maisons Laffitte, France
Zard, Lydia, Gif sur Yvette, France
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Synthelabo, Le Plessis Robinson, France (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5641785		19970624
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-523508		19950901 (8)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	FR 1994-10600	19940905

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Ivy, C. Warren
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Huang, Evelyn
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Jacobson, Price, Holman & Stern, PLLC
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1341
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB 3,3a,4,5-Tetrahydro-1H-oxazolo[3,4-a]quinolin-1-one derivatives of formula (I) ##STR1## in which: n is 0 or 1,

R.sub.1 represents a hydrogen atom or an ethenyl, methyl, ethyl, phenyl, hydroxymethyl or methoxymethyl group, and

(i) R.sub.2 is a methyl, trifluoromethyl or cyano group, R.sub.3 is a hydrogen atom or a hydroxyl or benzyloxy group and R.sub.4 and R.sub.5 are hydrogen atoms,

or (ii) R.sub.2 and R.sub.4 together form a --(CH.sub.2).sub.4 -- group, R.sub.3 is a hydroxyl group and R.sub.5 is a hydrogen atom,

or (iii) R.sub.2 and R.sub.5 together form an --O--(CH.sub.2).sub.3 -- group, and R.sub.3 and R.sub.4 are hydrogen atoms,

or (iv) R.sub.2 and R.sub.5 together form a --(CH.sub.2).sub.4 group, R.sub.3 is a hydroxyl group and R.sub.4 is a hydrogen atom,

are useful as selective inhibitors of MAO-A or as mixed inhibitors of MAO-A and MAO-B.
IT **176773-86-7P**
(prepn. of oxazoloquinolinones as monoamine oxidase inhibitors)

L70 ANSWER 49 OF 50 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:3607 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions for treating tobacco withdrawl symtoms and methods for their use
INVENTOR(S): Wurtman, Richard J., Boston, MA, United States
Wurtman, Judith J., Boston, MA, United States
Spring, Bonnie, Chicago, IL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Massachusettes Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5179126		19930112
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-619301		19901128 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 1988-262625, filed on 26 Oct 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4999382
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Friedman, B. J.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 427
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compositions useful in the treatment of disturbances of appetite, disturbances of mood, or both, nicotine withdrawl associated as well as experienced by individuals after discontinuing tobacco use as methods of use therefor. The compositions include serotoninergic drugs, such as d-fenfluramine and fluoxetine.
IT **63638-91-5 71320-77-9**, Moclobemide
(tobacco withdrawal symptoms treatment with)

L70 ANSWER 50 OF 50 USPATFULL
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:20696 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions for treating tobacco withdrawal symptoms and methods for their use
INVENTOR(S): Wurtman, Richard J., Boston, MA, United States

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Wurtman, Judith J., Boston, MA, United States Spring, Bonnie, Chicago, IL, United States Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4999382		19910312
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1988-262625		19881026 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Friedman, Stanley J.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Hamilton, Brook, Smith & Reynolds		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	439		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions useful in the treatment of disturbances of appetite, disturbances of mood, or both, nicotine withdrawal associated as well as experienced by individuals after discontinuing tobacco use as methods of use therefor. The compositions include serotoninergic drugs, such as d-fenfluramine and fluoxetine.

IT **63638-91-5 71320-77-9**, Moclobemide
(tobacco withdrawal symptoms treatment with)

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 12:41:52 ON 09 MAY 2003

EP 699,680 → 5,641,785 method treating obesity +

WO 96/38444 → 5,843,975 ✓

WO 97/13768 → 5,919,816

EP 424,244 ✓

US 3,466,236

3,153,092

↓ body weight

bulimia associated with w/ marked alteration in monoaminergic systems

→ many MAOI → bulimia nervosa reversible + irreversible

brofaromine – selective reversible MAOI

5,574,055 5,235,063

5,173,490 5,196,543

5,036,090 5,182,296

5,171,747 5,332,754

Searched by Barb O'Bryen, STIC 308-4291